REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,086.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1875.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE STATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follo*w* :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 9th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Tuticorin	17
,, Ratnagherie	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingoria	10	,, Negapatam	21
,, Goa	11	,, Pondichery	22
,, Carwar	11	,, Cocanada	23
,, Mangalore	12	,, Masulipatam	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	26
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	27
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopalpore	28
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	29
,, Alleppy	15	Arrives at CALCUTTA	31

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

January 1875.		January 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Mahomerah	27
,, Guadur	13	,, Fao	27
,, Muscat	15	,, Bushire	28
,, Jask	16	,, Linga	Feb. 3
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Bunder Abbas	3
,, Linga	20	,, Jask	6
,, Bushire	21	,, Muscat	7
,, Fao	23	,, Guadur	9
,, Mahomerah	23	,, Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th January 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doxat, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 5th January, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer CASTOR	2,700	200	on 5th January 1875.
Steamer MEMPHIS	2,700	200	on 20th January 1875.
Steamer CALIPSO	2,700	200	on 5th February 1875.
Steamer ARETUSA	2,600	120	on 20th Feb. 1875.
Steamer ISTRIEN	2,800	400	on 5th March 1875.
Steamer CASTOR	2,700	200	on 20th March 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent first and second class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which may be had on board at moderate prices.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45	£30	£19-0
To Port Said	£28	£22	£14-6
To Suez	£22	£17	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing. Cargo must be ready for shipment before noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent,

28, Bombay Green, 12th Nov. 1874.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. SUMATRA	2,488	500	Jan.	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. BANGALORE	2,063	100	,,	18th to Southampton.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,733	450	,,	25th to Suez, &c.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the months of FEBRUARY and MARCH.

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fm.	
THIBET	C. H. Eastey	2593	400	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
HINDOSTAN	N. Rockell, R.N.R.	3113	600	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA	J. D. Gaby	2809	450	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
				March.	
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—	South-mpton via Canal.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS	N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—	Southampton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 23rd December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th Jan. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. KASHGAR, (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Babot, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th Jan. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th December 1874.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Screw Steamer "PALESTINE,"

2867 Tons, will be despatched from BOMBAY on or about the 20th January 1875.

She has superior accommodation for 25 Passengers and is a very fast Steamer. For Passage apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHELWAN, Commander Court, will leave on TUESDAY, the 5th January, at 5 P.M., for undermnted Ports :—Hurney, Ratnashri, Jeytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Esplanade Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE BOOCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchund Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Fur an Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract (with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorum.	Hog Island	Colwa.	Rowas or Karanji.	Dhurrumtur.	Thull.	Allbag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 3
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 10	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	4 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	2 0	3 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Allbag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 5 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Carriages	,, 4 0
3rd ,,	,, 1 8	Dogs	,, 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

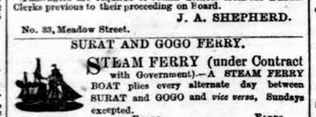
Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.



AND

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

SOUVENIRS,

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS

PRIZE AND PRESENTATION,

SOLID SILVER PLATE.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES, &c.,

OF WHICH

A SUPERB STOCK

IS NOW ON VIEW.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .....6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 ,, at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 ,, at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 ,, at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 ,, at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,, at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,, at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Gun in Case complete, with Electro-plated Cartridge Apparatus, Breech-loader P. P. 16 guage Douyall and lock-fast prize Gun, Rupee 200.

A Westley Richard's Rifle in Case complete, M. L. 12 gauge Double-barrelled Sporting, price, Rs. 100.

Apply to the Undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Trevenihai widow of Raghoonath Wassoodewjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gungatrao Bachoba, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Chewadi without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bhoolesswur, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by another property of the said Gungatrao Bachoba, on or towards the south by the cart of Dajiba Joai, on or towards the east by the house of Sokar Vissajee, and on or towards the west by the house of Nilkanthrao Narayjee, and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 92, and now No. 101, and are now in the occupation of the said Gungatrao Bachoba.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern.

Ex ship Mindora.

About 1,400 tons of North Wales Coal.

N.B.—The Coal will be sold on office terms, 50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the Coal to be cleared within twenty days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class full-size Slate Billiard Table, if not previously disposed off by private contract, a handsome English-built Open-carriage, a pair of Fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, &c., at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Billiard Table, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Guzder.....Defendant.

Pursuant to an order made in this Suit by the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley on the 13th day of August 1874, and under instructions received from L. A. Watkin, Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the said Order, Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), commencing at Mazagon, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th days of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following valuable Properties belonging to the Defendant, respectively at Mazagon, and Purshotum Chimajee's Street within the Fort.

(Signed) CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of ground with the two sheds and well standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, containing 4656 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by 4th Moojawar Pakaddy Road, on the west by Lots Nos. 2 and 5, on the north partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south by the Portuguese Church of Senhora de Gloria.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 10, containing 5047 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 1, on the west by the Lots Nos. 3 and 4, on the north partly by a Tank, partly by Nawab's Tank Road, and partly by vacant Government land, and on the south partly by Lot No. 5, and partly by Lot No. 1.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece of ground with the Bungalow and Outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 7067 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot 2 and 5, on the west partly by the Nawab's Tank, and partly by Chinar Ranoje Street, on the north partly by the Fire Temple of the late Nanabhoy Jamsedjee Gunder, and partly by the Nawab's Tank Road, and on the south partly by Lot No. 4 and partly by Lot No. 5.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece of ground with the bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 9, containing by admeasurement 2530 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Lot No. 5, on the west by Chinar Ranjee Street, on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Bomanjee Cooper and others.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece of ground, with the Bungalow and outhouses, standing thereon, situate at Mazagon aforesaid, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 22, containing by admeasurement 3733 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Lot No. 1, and partly by Lot No. 2, and partly by the Church of Senhora de Gloria, on the west partly by lots Nos. 3 and 4, and partly by the property of another person, and on the north partly by Lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, and on the south partly by the Church Street, and partly by the said Church of Senhora de Gloria.

THE FORT PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazendary Land with the three dwelling houses and buildings standing thereon, situate respectively in Cawasjee Patell Street, and Purshotum Chimajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and respectively assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Nos. 28, 10 and 11, containing by admeasurement 709 7/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Cawasjee Patell Street, on the west partly by Purshotum Chimnajee Street, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy, on the south partly by the property of Cawasjee Eduljee Binney, and on the south partly by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and partly by the property of Limjee Dossabhoy.

N.B.—The property lastly above described will be sold in one or more lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, have REMOVED their OFFICES to No. 1, Hummum Street.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the CUSTOMS TARIFF VALUATIONS, proposed by the Special Committee, will be submitted for confirmation, and the opinion of the Chamber taken as to the policy to be urged on the Committee in Calcutta on the general question of the revision of duties.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 5th January 1875.

NOTICE.—A Stock of TEAK and BLACKWOOD, the property of the Travancore Government will be sold at the Depot at Alleppey, on the 7th January 18 5. For particulars, apply to the Undersigned or to the Commercial Agent at Alleppey for hand-bills.

A. SASHIA SASTRI,
Dewan of Travancore.

Huzzoor Cutcherry Trivandrum, 27th December 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Amount of Life Assurances covered by Policies of the Queen Insurance Company at the close of last quinquennium, Dec. 31, 1873.....£1,638,075 10 8
Deduct Reassurances 174,109 19 2

Net Amount of Assurances £1,463,965 11 6
Amount of Subscribed Capital 1,798,300 0 0

*** Excess of Capital over Amount Assured...£334,334 8 6

BESIDES THE FOREGOING.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per Cent. of the Entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserve on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID, IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ABOLITION OF CARTING IN BOMBAY AND AT BYCULLA.

Notice is hereby given that, after the end of the present month, the Company will cease to perform the delivery Service for Goods brought, by this Railway, into Bombay or Byculla.

2. Consignees must therefore make their own arrangements to take delivery at the Stations and Sidings ; and a wharfage charge of Four Annas per maund per day, or part of a day, will be made, if the Goods are not removed within 24 hours after arrival.

3. The Terminal and Cartage charges, that are now levied for Bombay and Byculla, will not be made after the end of this month ; but in lieu thereof, the following Terminal charges will, on and after the 1st of February next, until further notice, be added to the adv rtised Mileage rates and Up-Country Terminals, for all Goods consigned to, or despatched from, the Station or Sidings used by the Company, from time to time, in Bombay or at Byculla, viz :—

Cotton	... Rs. 2 7 1	per Ton
Firewood	} ,, 1 11 0	,,
Grass (Green) and Hay		
Grain...	... ,, 0 11 0	,,
Coal	... ,, 1 4 3	,,
Salt	... ,, 0 13 6	,,
Special Class Goods ..	... ,, 1 11 0	,,
First Class Goods ...	... ,, 1 6 3	,,
Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Class Goods	... ,, 2 10 6	,,
For all Goods which the Company do not undertake either to load or unload, except those that are specially mentioned above ..	... ,, 1 2 0	,,

The charge for all Goods which are carried at Special rates in which it is announced that the delivery service in Bombay or at Byculla is included, will be reduced by eleven annas and six pies per Ton.

4. The Up-Country Terminal upon Cotton will, from the same date, until further notice, be fixed at Twelve Annas and Five pies per Ton, which amount will be added to the Bombay Terminal charge quoted above and the advertised Mileage rates.

5. The work of loading or unloading will still be performed by the Company for all Goods, upon which the charges include those services.

6. Cotton will not be consigned to Byculla.

Grain and Seed will not be consigned to, or from, Byculla in quantities of more than one Ton.

HENRY CONDER.
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay ; 4th January 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ODESSA DIRECT.

STEAMERS belonging to the Compagnie Russe de Navigation a Vapeur will be DESPATCHED from BOMBAY to ODESSA in March, April, and May next.

The Company is prepared to book cargo through to Moscow and other Inland Towns on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1875.

CHEAP CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES.

GEORGE NICOL & Co., Meadow Street, will during the month of January SELL OFF all surplus Stock at very low prices for Cash. The quality of their goods is well known and the selling prices will be reduced about 10 per cent. to make room for new goods for this season.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 4th instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SIXTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,640, being the SIXTY-SIXTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the THIRTY FOURTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 10 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1876.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 150 PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. (150) One Hundred and Fifty per Share of the above Company has been made PAYABLE at the Registered Office, No. 5, Elphinstone Circle, on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February 1875, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. on the sum due in respect of the said Call, and not paid on or before the aforesaid date.—Dated, Bombay, 23rd December.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF PLAITING FRIZETTES

BLACK, 3 to the set, 14 inches long, Rs. 1-4.
BROWN, 3 to the set, 14 inches long, Rs. 1-4.
LIGHT BROWN, 3 to the set, 14 inches long, Rs. 1-4.
AUBURN, 3 to the set, 14 inches long, Rs. 1-4.
GOLDEN, 3 to the set, 14 inches long, Rs. 1-4.

PLAITING FRIZETTES.

BROWN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.
LIGHT BROWN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.
MEDIUM BROWN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.
DARK BROWN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.
AUBURN, 3 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-8.

PLAITING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, 6 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-12.
BROWN, 6 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-12.
AUBURN, 6 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-12.
GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 16 inches long, Rs. 1-12.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.
BROWN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.
DARK BROWN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2
MEDIUM BROWN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.
AUBURN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.
GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 17 inches long, Rs. 2.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.
BROWN, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.
DARK BROWN, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.
MEDIUM BROWN, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.
AUBURN, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.
GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 18 inches long, Rs. 2-8.

PLAITING OR COILING FRIZETTES.

BLACK, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
BROWN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
DARK BROWN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
LIGHT BROWN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
MEDIUM BROWN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
AUBURN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.
GOLDEN, 6 to the set, 20 inches long, 2 inches wide, Rs. 3.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, Two 10-inch DUMPY LEVELS with Compasses, by Adie, quite new. Rs. 110 each. Apply to Mr. J. CRUDDUS, Metal Mart.

TO LET, the large and commodious PREMISES, now in the occupation of Messrs. BAPTY BROTHERS.—FORBES & Co.

REQUIRED the Services of a good Mathematical TEACHER willing to accompany a GENTLEMAN to the Mofussil. Address DELTA, *Bombay Gazette

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 4TH JANUARY 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market re-opened this morning with a steady feeling, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 42,000. In New York prices were unaltered, the day's receipts at the ports being 14,000 against 25,000 and the exports to G. Britain 6,000 against 16,500 bales last year. Last week's totals are to hand this morning and show the following comparisons, viz :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Week's receipts	145,000	170,000	104,000
„ Exports to U. K.	31,000	62,000	38,000
Do. Do Continent	28,000	43,000	15,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	2,122,000	1,933,000	1,735,000
„ Exports to U. K.	783,000	615,000	573,000
Total exports to Continent from 1st September.	283,000	281,000	328,000
Stocks at the Ports	861,000	776,000	515 000

The decline in receipts last week is very marked, and taking Saturday's figures as a guide, a further material falling off seems likely during the current week, in which case we shall probably begin to hear again of reduced crop estimates. Up to Saturday, however, the total was 178,000 bales more than for the same time last reason, and henceforth the comparison will be against a very moderate scale of figures,—the total for this week last year, for instance, being only 138,000 bales—so that it is yet too early to assume that the present excess will entirely disappear. Moreover as affecting prices the distribution of this season's crop must be taken into consideration. Last year the weight was taken off Liverpool by the large shipments to the Continent, but this season the Continent has only taken the same as last, leaving the increased supplies to press on the Liverpool and American markets where they will have much more effect than if they had been proportionately distributed.

Consols this morning are still given at 91¾, French Rentes are not quoted, Bar Silver is unchanged at 57½d. per oz.

The return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 2nd instant shows the following unimportant changes :—

Government Balance at H. O	Dec.	Rs.12,58,393
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	„ 40,197
Deposits	Inc.	„ 51,274
Cash Credits	Inc.	„ 12,776
Loans	Dec.	„ 1,49,150
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 3,77,706
Cash Balance with correspondents	Inc.	„ 2,18,809
Cash Balance H O	Dec.	„ 60,552

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady without any change in rates, a remark equally applicable to Calcutta Exchange and GOVERNMENT PAPER, in neither of which have we heard of any business of importance.

The SHARE Market has re-opened with a very dull feeling, and values must be quoted lower all round, but the decline is most marked in Spinning and Weaving scrip.

In COTTON there has been very little doing, dealers as a rule holding out for impracticable figures, in the hope of to-day's Liverpool advices showing an improvement.

FREIGHTS remain at £2-6-3 for ready steamers, and £2-2-6 to £2-5-0 by Cape, forward loading unaltered.

PIECE GOODS are steady but with only a very moderate extent of business doing.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Standing value per Share.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.			
100,000	100	all	8p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,500	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	600
5,25	1,000	all	4p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	200
40,000	2 11	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	25	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	114
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,600
500	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,185
300	2,000	50	...	Bhowaggur M. & P. Co	2,000
900	1,000	all	1%	Bombay United	1,220
1,800	150	150	10%	Broach Mills	250
2,000	1,000	750	...	Comba Spinning	1,450
2,000	1,000	all	10 p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,670
1,000	1,25	all	125 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,210
1,200	1,000	all	115 p.	Great Eastern	1,400
700	1,000	all		Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,215
740	1,000	all	115 p.	Jeejeebhoy Bailoo Mills	1,380
.....	...	300	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,200
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,450
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,100
2,500	1,000	all	6%	Manockji Petit's	1,280
1,050	1,000	all	12 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,360
4,000	600	all	68	Oriental	820
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Sonderdas Spinning	1,400
600	1,000	25	34 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date or Duration			
.....	28	12½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	13	Feb. '87	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd January, compared with the statement issued on 26th December :—

LIABILITIES.	26th Dec. Rs.	2nd Jany. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	12,46,250	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	2,49,025	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	12,34,500	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	8 05,400	
	87,29,150	95,35,175
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	44,91,131	32,62 786
Do. do. do. at Branches.	19,23,179	19,7,,536
Other Deposits	1,28 47 595	1,28,08,869
Post Bills	5,17 8 7	5,16,861
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,44,369	6 12,140
	3,16,98,221	3,13,43,717
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	25,35,379	25,35,379
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,33,899	14,46,605
Loans on Security of do. do.	3 ,68,970	31,19,830
Current Accounts, overdrawn	27,118	37,432
Bills Discounted	1,23,13,104	1,19,35,388
Stamps	5,166	5,253
Dead stock	Rs. 5,06,944	
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,91,907	3,91,944
	61,735	61,735
Bullion	4,92,088	7,10,,7 8
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,11,88,925	1,10,99,373
Cash and Currency Notes	3,16,98 221	3,13,43,717

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE year just closing has been an unsatisfactory and disheartening one for the mercantile community of this place. No doubt there are some among them who have been doing well, and very well, but these are much more the exception than the rule; and it is not too much to say that if the profit and loss accounts of the purely mercantile business put through here during the year were added up, all in one sum, the balance would be on the wrong side. The intense competition caused by the opening of the Telegraphic Cable and of the Suez Canal is now proving to be chronic, and not temporary, and there is not the opportunity that there used to be for the exercise of sound business knowledge and acumen. When the prospect of a good future for any particular article arises, all the world knows it the next day, and the thing is at once overdone. It is to be feared that the position will not mend until some new system of business, suited to the times, has been discovered and inaugurated.

The trade in cotton manufactures has been a losing one all through for most descriptions, and almost so for all. Imports have been large, and in the early part of the year sales were slow and grueling. After the rains there were large clearances and stocks have been well worked down, but prices have been miserable, and close at their lowest point for the year. For the past few weeks the strong demand from up-country has ceased, and sales at the moment are most difficult to make, even at a further concession in rates, but there is every prospect of the enquiry reviving by and bye, so that, if prices in Manchester can be further depressed, as they ought to be in the face of cotton prospects, the coming year may recoup some of the losses of the last.

The Export Trade has been little, if at all, better than the Import, and a dull heavy feeling has been its principle characteristic. Silk has got into a very low state and prices have been lower than for many years past. The new crop of Indigo is not bringing much of an advance on last year's prices, notwithstanding its shortness, for values at home have not advanced nearly so much as was expected. The present season for Jute has been a discouraging one for shippers, prices in Europe having been steadily falling. There is a slight recovery there latterly, followed by a corresponding rise here, and it is only now that shippers are gaining confidence to touch bale's stocks. Loose Jute has gone forward fairly, but at prices which require a good rise to cover at places of consumption. The tea season has been a very satisfactory one for growers, both as regards quality and price, and even the shippers have been able to make a little by operating in this article.

The most cheering, about the only cheering, spot in mercantile enterprize has been in local industries;—tea gardens and spinning mills—both of which have been greatly developed during the past year, and so far with very satisfactory results. Many of the former, hitherto held in private hands, have been launched as Joint Stock concerns, and being already in bearing, are at once giving returns, generally on a very good scale, and there is no doubt this branch of enterprize will go on flourishing. There is also a good future before the mills; their profits are large, in some cases enormous, and will continue good for some time. The only fear is that too many of them may be built, and too rapidly, and of late there has been rather too much eagerness shown to get up mills.

The course of the money market during the year has been chiefly remarkable for the great pressure put upon it to meet Government requirements for famine rice,—a pressure which at one time appeared leading to almost a crisis. But for that, there is little doubt, great ease would have existed right through for mercantile demand has been extremely light. Last year closed with great ease, although the rice requirements were then known, but apparently not properly calculated upon. The Bank minimum then stood at 5½ per cent, but the new year was scarcely entered upon until it began to advance rapidly, 2½ up in January, 1 in February, and 2 in March, attaining its highest point of 11 per cent. on 17th March, the simultaneous rates for discounts being 12½ and 13½ per cent for 30 and 60 day bills respectively. The demand for money shortly thereafter began to abate a little, and shipments of silver began to be made from various quarters, so on the 10th of April the minimum was reduced to 10 per cent. For a short time renewed stringency made its appearance occasionally, as Government went on sending large sumsup country, after the Bormah season had come to an end; but in spite of that the Bank's position continued to strengthen and their rates gradually declined, until the minimum reached 3½ per cent. on 16th July, the lowest point of the year. There it continued to stand until the 20th November, when an advance to 4 per cent. was made. Government has been drawing very heavily on the Bank ately, and to that this slight rise must be attributed, for the cold-weather demand from mercantile quarters has been uncommonly limited- in some quarters fears have been lately entertained that a comparative shortness of money in Bombay to meet a large cotton crop, and the requirements on this side of India for Indigo and Rice, would lead to a larger demand now or a little later on; but so far no actual appearance of anything like pressure is to be seen, and the prospect is that if rates rise at all, they will not do so to any important extent.

This week the Bank of Bengal's statement exhibits the following changes :—

Cash down 30 lakhs, caused by a withdrawal of lakhs from the Government account 19 lakhs from the private deposits, and trifling changes in the other items. Considerable supplies of silver are however, close at hand.

There has been some little stir making lately by letters in the newspapers, regarding the recent election of Directors for the Bank, on which occasion an attempt was made to introduce a prominent member of the Calcutta Bar in place of a mercantile man, as has so long been the custom. The attempt, however, did not succeed, and the disappointed candidate has himself published a correspondence he has had with the Secretary, the object of doing which does not quite appear, as all he asks is to see the voting lists which he could have seen had he chosen to attend the election and which has since been conceded to him by the Board.

EXCHANGE.

Towards the close of 1873 the rupee seemed gradually settling at 1 10 of gold currency; and although the serious derangement of the trading machine of the country, on account of the famine, was close at hand, and might have been foreseen, it was not until after the Christmas holidays that the facts of the case seemed to be fully grasped, and Sterling Exchange for 6 months' sight Bank Bills opened in January at 1-10½; but as the Bank of Bengal began at that period steadily to advance its rates of discount, &c Exchange almost immediately began to respond, advancing 1 per cent during the first week of the year, and 3 per cent the following. On the Bank's position becoming known, and that very large amounts of money were going out, (their first statement, that of 30th January, showing a decrease of 70 lakhs in the Cash Balance since the beginning of the year, of which 59 lakhs were out of the Government deposits), Exchange became quite excited, and went about 19th and 20th January to 1-11 7/8,—a rise of 2¼ per cent, during those few weeks, shortly after which a reaction ensued, the Exchange Banks having apparently laid in more than ample funds for their particular business, and Bills becoming scarce: a gradual decline then took place, till it was arrested about the beginning of March at 1-10½, the approximate cause being apparently an unexpectedly high figure obtained by the Secretary of State for his first drawings of that month. This change arose from its becoming known in London that a loan of 10 millions sterling was to be raised, presumably there for famine purposes, and it was considered, not unnaturally, that as the Indian Government had large payments to make in London, they would apply proceeds of the loan for those, and so loosen the Treasury Balances here for famine purposes, by interrupting the issue of the usual Council Bills. Another thing there was: The German Government, who had been shipping silver to the East when exchange was low, had now ceased sending any, so it was thought they had no more to spare; if they had (and it now appears they did have), then would have been the time to send it. The rise continued, strongly and steadily, the next few weeks; and when the loan was actually announced, the rate for Bank Bills reached its highest point for the year, hence having been done on 21st of March at 2s. 0d. After that strong fluctuations (under that price) occurred, and the rate drooped to the beginning of April to 1s. 11d., followed by a gradual but temporary recovery, rising by ab.ut 20th April to 1s. 11 11/16d. Out of the 10 millions authorized to be borrowed, 5 millions only were taken up in London; and it was announced that the Secretary of State's Drafts would not be entirely suspended, but that they would be reduced for a time to 40 lakhs per month. Later on 2½ millions of the loan having been issued here, and the London drawings having been gradually increased, until they reached their present figure of a crore per month, Exchange drooped by degrees in accordance with the natural state of the balance of trade between the two countries. The fall went as follows :

By end of May to 1-11.
By end of June to 1-10 9-16.
By end of July to 1-10 1-16 transactions.

But 1-10 for a time was the best quotation, and that was the lowest point for the year, the extremes of the fluctuations having been rather over 8 per cent. Since July a gradual rise has taken place, although the produce season has been a very dull one, and the requirements of remitters pretty large. Shipments of silver, too, have been made to the extent of about a million sterling, and Council Bills are coming in regularly to that extent per mensem, but the decline had been too great, and the re-action is but natural. The rate had advanced by towards end of August to 1-10½, and then, after unimportant fluctuations at slightly under that rate, it again stood, by towards end of October at 1-10 9/16, advancing thereafter until it was by middle of November at 1-10¾, and it has since that time had a slightly falling tendency, standing in last week of December at 1-10¾ to 11-16, or very nearly where it did same time last year,—a rate which may be considered not far from the natural proportion between gold and silver, namely, 1-10 out of a sovereign against a rupee in silver for demand transations, As most of the present race of business men have been accustomed to look upon 2 shillings per rupee as the par of Exchange between the two countries, so everything now tends to show that 1-10 will be the point on which rates will oscillate, until some fresh radical change takes place in trade, or in the position of the two metals. In olden times there were considerable fluctuations caused by the varying conditions of trade, and no doubt there will be so still; but as in olden times the rate had always a tendency to gravitate towards 2 shillings, so will it now, it is to be feared, have a tendency to gravitate towards 1-10, which, indeed, in further back days, was the East India Company's par.

Document Bills, on the whole, have closely followed Bank Paper, but their highest point was about the end of January 2-0½ and the lowest about the end of July 1-10 5/16 now standing at the end of December 1-10½ against 1-10¾ same time last year.

There is nothing on the cards at present to lead to the expectation of any great fluctuation one way or another, for some time to come; but if the Price Current Trade should not revive shortly, the requirements of exporters may b ing about some advance.

There has been a tolerable full supply of private paper on offer this week, and at one time rates looked a little stiffer, but buyers having appeared, they close easy, as under—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1-10½ to 3-16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...	1-10¾ to 7-16
Bank Bills, 6	...	1-10¾ to 11-16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	...	1-10¾
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	...	1-10¾

STOCK AND SHARES.

There have been considerable fluctuations during the year, prices generally following the money market. During the pressure there was, however, wonderfully little decline in the price of really sound stocks, holders refraining from forcing sales. In the middle of the year a very large business was done, and considerable improvements took place and the undernoted comparison of prices between last New year's day and this does not, by any means, show the highest points attained. During the last month the market has been very dull, principally owing to shares having to a considerable extent got into the hands of speculators and weak holders, who are now being forced, but great confidence is entertained as to the soundness of most of the industrial undertakings, and a fresh start is not improbable later on, particularly in tea gardens.

Government Securities have varied a good deal, and the 4 per cents hold their place best, all however, now standing lower than last year. The comparison is as under.

	Last year.	Lowest.	Highest.	Now.
	19th March.	20th July.		
4 p. cents	103¾	99¾	104¾	102¾
4½ „	105¾	100¾	105¾	103¾
5½ „	109¾	105¼	110¾	109¼

Those lowest figures stood for only a few hours, a rise of ¼ to ½ per cent. taking place in the afternoon, but that was still the lowest point of the year. Bank shares have not, as a rule, gained, and the following is the comparison between last new year's eve and this :

	Last year.	Now.
Bank of Bengal	1,450	1,437½
National Bank	135	116
Delhi Bank	165	182½
Agra Bank	92	90

Tea shares have generally improved, although, in very few instances, have they maintained their highest level. The following are the leading stocks that show a rise for the year.

	Last year.	Now.
Assams	500	500
Bengals	85	97
Central Cachars	110	151
Chandypores	680	850
Coochilas	136	200
Durrungs	64	87
Eastern Cachers	148	190
East Indias	71	83
Fallodhis	110	123
Kalacherras	105	126
Kurseong & Darjilings	105	115
Monacherras	82	88
Ponkabarees	86	105
Singells	104	125

Spinning Mill shares are generally high-r, and some of the concerns have issued new shares to previous shareholders in the interval, those also standing at a premium :

	Last year.	Now.
Barasgore	130	136
Bonreah	123	114 ex new.
Budge Budge	13 pm.	18 pm. „
Calcutta Jute	290	266
Fort Gloster	116	112
Goosery	227	240 „
Goureepore	1,930	1,300 and ¼ share given in. 630
Seebpore	par	4 premium.

Coal shares have been well supported, and compare as under :

	Last year.	Now.
Bengals	1,120	1,340
Equitables	250	285
Beerbhooms	110	110 ex new
Ranegunge	103	110

Press shares have been injuriously affected by the establishment of so many new concerns, and by depression in trade. The comparison reads badly—

	Last year.	Now.
Calcutta Hydraulic	150	95
Nesmyths	775	500
Watsons	840	650 for 5 reduced shares equal to 1 old.

Shipping shares profited greatly by the transit consequent on the famine, but have now lost a good deal of the extreme advance attained. Still the comparison is greatly in favour of this year.

	Last year.	Now.
India General Steam	320	520
Landing and Shipping	36	56

The London letters of 4th December were delivered yesterday (Wednesday) morning, and those of the 11th will be here to-morrow (Friday) night.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Memfi, Captain F. Viscovich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay in the afternoon on Saturday the 2nd instant.

THE brig VESTAL, 88 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mozambique, (October 11th), with a general cargo and two native deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Katiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. M. C. Diver, and one hundred and ninety eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. ELPHINSTONE, 1,145 tons, Captain W. Cassap arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Cardiff (November 5th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, in a water ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 151 tons, Captain B. Coury, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Coast and Goa (January 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mr. Brooke, Captain Woodward, and one hundred deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Solmond, Lieut- Colonel Parvis, Mr. Burrico, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doest, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar, (January 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Lean and servant, Mr. F. Jone, Captain Walker, Surgeon D. Joynt, Lieut. Mackinnon, Mr. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bather and two children, eleven European Soldiers of H. M.'s 66th Regiment, and forty-three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa, Jany 1.
4	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique, Oct 11.
	Assyria (s)	Heasman	Calcutta, Dec 10
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Bussorah, Dec 16.
	Pearl(s)	Doert	Carwar, Jan 1.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	India (s)	Henderson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Southampton.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Blenheim, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast & Carwar.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast & Goa.
Barque Francis, to Mauritius.
Ship Lady Dufferin, to New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 31 Sultan (s) ..... Owen ..... London, Nov 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31 Java (s) ....
Agra (s) ....
Fitzpatrick (s) ....
Scotia (s) ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Kingston, 79 bales cotton, V Ghella Shunker; 142 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Poonjaram.
Bulwark, 10 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 52 bales cotton, Cullianjee Fitzambaree.
King Arthur s, 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 76 cwts dry ginger, W Yundmanjee; 70 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 52 bales wool, Morarjee Hurdass; 71 bales wool and 1 bale cotton, Jaitha Purseram; 228 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 324 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co; 53 bales cotton, Nursey Khetsey; 95 bales cotton, B Jaitha; 300 bales cotton, B Ambadass; 50 bales cotton Kinoop & Co; 57 bales cotton, Chimondas Madowdass; 200 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 78 bales cotton, Sawuldass Heemutram; 51 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 170 cwts coir yarn, Govindjee Inderjee; 76 bales cotton, Muthuradass Vithuldass.
Nyanza s, 50 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 163 cwts coir yarn. Nanjee Govindjee.
Harold Hanrfager s, 48 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 34 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co; 24 bales skins, P H A C Meera Saheb & Co; 6 bales skins, F Cassambhoy; 4 bales rugs, F Cassambhoy; 250 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 162½ cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 22 bales wool, Godoo Premjee; 75 bales wool, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 25 bales wool, G Callianjee; 40 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 21 bales cotton, Bhoja Malla; 120 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 10 bales cotton, G dhun & Co; 705 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondarjee; 68 bales cotton, C Mandoe & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton Jules Siegefriede & Co; 67 bales cotton, Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 35 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 128 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 1,300 cwts teel seed, Tharia Topun.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong s, 1 case shawls, R L Southern & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Pegasus, 44 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Coromandel s, 651 cwts copprah and 61 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore s, 225 bales cotton, Gadhun & Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 26 bales cotton, Kinoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Castore s, 6 bales hides, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gadhun & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JANUARY 1.

Bannerman, Lieut Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, to join.

JANUARY 3.

Goldsmith, Surg, Bombay Irish Med Dept, on duty, from Kaira.

JANUARY 4.

Purvis, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Worgan, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Joynt, Surg, Bombay Army Med Dept, on leave, from Belgaum.
Mackinnon, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.
Hutchinson, Captain, Madras Corps of Guide, on sick leave.
Bather, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Belgam.
Hasting, Lieut Col, Bengal 106th Regt. on leave,
Hastings, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Allahabad.
Woodward, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Graham, Quarter Master, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on Med Cert, to England.
Spencer, Surg, Madras Med Dept, on duty, to Mhow.
Griffiths, Lieut, Bengal F 11th Royal Artillery, on Med Cert, to England.

JANUARY 3.

Clarke, Lieut Col, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona
Palmer, Sub Lieut, Bengal Stat Regt, on duty, to Julunder.
Chaleton, Sub Lieut, Bengal 73rd Light Infantry, on duty, to Mhow.
Littledale, Sub Lieut, Bengal 65th Regt, on duty, to Lucknow.
Heywood Jones, Sub Lieut, Bengal 13th Hussars, on duty, to Lucknow.

JANUARY 4.

Lane, Captain, Madras 20th Regt N I, on furlough, to Banda.
Macdonald, Lieut, Bengal Royal Scott, on duty, to England.
Francis, Colonel, Bombay on retired, to England.
Donald, Sub Lieut, Bengal 2-7th Fusiliers, on duty, to Poona.
Carter, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
Hastings, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kurrachee.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, December 31.)

Mr E Hickie, Colr of Customs, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr G A Bradford Patrol, Delhi Division, is appointed to officiate as Colr of Customs, Hissar, during Mr Hickie's absence on leave.

Capt M Ramsay, Offg Cant Mag, Meean Meer, is appointed Cant Mag of Peshawar, vice Col W Elwyn, retired, but will continue to officiate as Cant Mag of Meean Meer.

Capt E R Canolly, Asst Comr, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Peshawar until further orders, vice Mr J Goldney, Extra Asst Comr.

Mr W Goldstream, Asst Comr, is transferred from the Hissa to the Umballa district.

Lieut W T Bourne, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the Punjab Irrigation Branch is posted to the Special Survey Division, Lower Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of 5th Dec 1874.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 23rd December, 1874.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Persian Language :—
Lieut A W H Campbell, R Bh Lancers.

The undermentioned officer and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language :—
Lieut J R King, 76th Foot; Asst Apothecary Staggs; Passed Hospital Apprentice T B ner; Privt Mitchell, 76th Foot; Gunner Murray, 25th R A; Lead Serjt Rowe; and Collar-Maker J Esson, D-9th Bgde R A.

Col R S Couchman, S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 34th N I, has been selected a Graduate from the School of Musketry at Hythe.

Lieutenants B Poulter and W H Goldney, R E, having arrived at Bombay from England, on the 4th Dec 1874, for duty in the Madras Presidency, are directed to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, and will proceed to Bangalore and report themselves to the Comdt of that Corps.

Sub gn-Maj J Good, from Medical charge 76th Regt to Medical charge Depot, Wellington when relieved by Surgn-Maj Harris.

Su gn-Maj J M Hyde, from Medical charge D-pot Wellington, to Medical charge European Female General Hosp tal, Bangalore, when relie ed by Su gn-Maj Good.

Lieut (Brev-Capt W P O Boulderson, is re-posted to the 15th N I, as 2nd Wing Subn, with effect from date of promotion to Capt.

Lieut E Henry Marchant, 67th Foot, having arrived from England, at Bombay on the 4th Dec 1874, is directed to proceed to Burmah, to join his Regt, by the first opportunity

Surgn H N L James, M D, from doing duty Depot, Poonamallee to Medical charge detachment, 1-21st Fusiliers, under orders for Port Blair.

Bgdr-Genl T Raikes, C B, Lieut-Col (Bt-Col) 44th Foot, from present promotion to Centre District, from 1st Jany 1875, vice Shakespear, who resigns.

Col C H Ashby, C B, 2nd in Comd 2nd L C to Offg Comdt 1st Light Cavalry, Capt (Bt Lt Col) R S J Prendergast, 2nd Squadn Officer 2nd L C, to Offg 2nd in comd and Squadn Officer 2nd L C; apt (Bt Maj) S Hodgson, 3rd Squadn Officer 2nd L C; Capt (Bt Major) H E Wellesley, 1st Squadn Sub 2nd L C to Offg 3rd Squadn Officer 2nd L C; Capt A F Curtis attached 2nd L C, to Offg 1st Squadn Sub 2nd L C, vice Cookson, removed to general duty, Secunderabad.

Maj (Bt Lt Col) E M Lawford, from general duty, Bangalore, to Offg 2nd in comd and Squadron Officer 1st L C, vice Maclean, removed to general duty, Secunderabad.

Capt C E Bradnack, Gr Mr, and Capt L B Bance, 1st Wing Subn 15th N I, are permitted to change appointments.

Lieut E W Cotter, R E, having arrived from England, is posted to the Sappers and Miners for duty to join.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following alterations has been taken place affecting Officers of the Royal Artillery serving in Command :—

Capt A R Roberts 20th Bgde, is promoted Maj and posted to No 7 Field Bty R A, and is placed upon half pay.

Lieut A Logan, 14th Bgde, promoted Capt into D Bady 20th Bgde, vice Roberts placed under orders for India.

Leave of absence :—

16th Lancers—Capt I Turner, from 8th Dec, 1874, or date of departure, Bombay, s c, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Hon H de Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut W J Corfe, 5th Bgde, from 19th Nov 1874 to 18th May 1875, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Brigade Staff—In anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon the Comdr-in-Chief in India, Bgdr-Genl G B Shakespear, Comdg Centre District, (Col 5th Bgde R A) for 12 months from 1st Jany 1875, or date of embarkation, England, private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LESTER—GREEN—January 2nd, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. A. Polehampton, George Edwin Lester, second surviving son of the late W. Lester, Esquire, Asst Secretary Political Department Secretariate, to Daphne Charlotte, only daughter of the late Captn. George St. John Green, and grand-niece of Lieut. Genl. Hobson, Bombay 1st Fusiliers.

DEATH.

VERRAGE—December 27th, at Kurrachee, Alfred Cyril Jenkinson, the infant child of Alfred and Charlotte Elizabeth Verbage, aged 10 months and 28 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SLOAN—December 27th, at Lea, William Sloan, Barrister-at Law, of Lincoln's Inn, aged 62 years and 6 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. R."—Your letter received. We do not think it necessary to publish it.

"M."—The subject is not worth recurring to.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced representative Mr. H. Betts will leave for Kurrachee on the 11th instant.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of Menist's perfected Optics, and invites those who are not already suited to avail themselves of the present opportunity, his return to Bombay being quite uncertain.

Just Received.

MENIST'S NEW "ANTI-PRE SURE" FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.

MENIST'S NEW "CONICAL" PANTESCOPIC SPECTACLES.

103—105, Esplanade Hotel.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1875.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has, we observe, made out a list of substitutes to be offered to the Government at the meeting of the Chamber to-day in place of the import duties on piece-goods. We pass over the general remarks that the loss caused by the repeal of these duties might be compensated by "increased economy in public expenditure" and "diminished expenditure for a time on Public "Works," because such propositions have really no meaning unless they are accompanied by statements showing how the desired reductions might be effected. But the Chamber boldly recommends new taxation in the form of an excise tax on Tobacco, and we shall be glad to see the arguments in favour of such a tax fairly stated. We hope some member of the Chamber will at the same time attempt to show that the money raised from such a source can be more advantageously employed in relieving the payers of import duties on piece-goods than in compensating the Treasury for a re

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE IN KATTYWAR.

RAJKOTE, 4TH JANUARY.

The High School was opened by His Excellency the Governor this evening with some ceremony. All the chiefs and officials were present. Suitable addresses were made by His Excellency and Mr. Peile the Political Agent.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, 4TH JANUARY.

Nothing is known here of the asserted intention (referred to in one of Reuter's telegrams) of the Ameer of Cabul to reappoint Yakoob to Herat. Persia and Affghanistan are apparently on the same terms as heretofore.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

The *Daily News* denies the report of a rumoured Military expedition being sent into Khelat.

ARRIVAL OF SIR SALAR JUNG IN CALCUTTA.

Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Saunders and suite arrived early this morning; salutes due to their respective ranks being fired. Sir Salar Jung was received in public Durbar by the Viceroy at half-past three this afternoon with the usual ceremonies.

LAW REPORTS' BILL.

Mr. Hobhouse will present the Committee's report of the Law Reports' Bill in to-morrow's Council.

JACOBABAD RACES.

JACOBABAD, 4TH JANUARY.

FOURTH DAY.

STEEPLE CHASE.

Silladar	1
O. D.	2
Bargee	3

HURDLE RACE.

Ploughboy	1

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

Heavy snow-storms are reported from Scotland.

The three survivors of those who escaped from the emigrant ship Cospatrick were picked up by the ship British Seeptre.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, 4TH JANUARY.

A frigate will convey Don Alphonso from Marseilles to Valencia. Queen Isabella will remain in Paris. The Carlists have agreed to an Amnesty, but they are however determined to continue the struggle.

The German Government have already recognised Don Alphonso.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed owing to holidays.

Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94.
4½ do. do.	95.
5½ do. do.	101.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£ 53,000,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£165,750,000

The English Revenue for the last quarter ending 31st December 1874 has been £18,375,000.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Tiara, Lombardy, Goa, Chieftain and South Tyne.

We read in a Rangoon paper that Mr. Mark Fryar, the mining geologist, has gone to the Shwe Gyeen district to report on its mineral resources, which are said to be considerable.

MR. GRANT DUFF and Mr. Ruskin, who were the guests of H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala at Umballa, proceeded on the 27th ultimo, we read, to Puttiala, to pay H. H. the Maharajah a visit for a couple of days.

DR. PAUL GOLDSCHMIDT, a pupil of Benfey and A. Weber, and a graduate of Gottingen University has, the *Athenæum* tells us, been appointed by the Ceylon Government to collect and edit rock-inscriptions, and to report upon the ruined cities of Ceylon.

ON Christmas eve, a gang of robbers, numbering more than sixty persons, was seen by some people of Velim descending the hill of that village. The information was conveyed to the parish priest who gave the alarm by ringing the church bell, which was responded to by the neighbouring church. The intelligence thus communicated brought to the spot a detachment of soldiers and the robbers were put to flight before they could commit any mischief.

DR. SUTHERLAND, Sanitary Commissioner of Oudh, when on a tour of inspection in the Gonda District, lately, discovered a large number of false entries in the registers of the district vaccinators. As some of these men had been severely dealt with in Baraich, others of them resorted to the trick of pretending to have been robbed of all they had, registers included, on the night immediately preceding the day of inspection. The whole affair is now being investigated by the police.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram left Cocanada for Madras on Wednesday last by the steamer Africa. He is accompanied by the Rajah Coowar, his son and heir, and it is expected he will remain at Madras for about a month where "Myrtle Grove" has been engaged as a residence for His Highness. He has some horses in his train for the next Guindy races, and amongst them Lucifer. The *Madras Times* says that His Highness has expressed much sympathy with the poor White and Eurasian movement, and is quite prepared to second any reasonable measure for the amelioration of their condition.

By the arrival of the British India Steamer Burma, Captain Saunders, yesterday, from the Persian Gulf, we learn that the continued drought is causing serious apprehension at Bushire, and it is feared that, should the fall of rain be much longer deferred, another famine may ensue. Nothing had been heard of the rumoured attack of the Turks upon Al Khatif though the Turkish men-of-war are still investing the place. H. M. S. Nimble was at Bushire on the 20th ultimo and was about to leave for Bussorah, after which she would, it was believed, go to Al Khasif to observe operations. The Hugh Rose was also at Bushire and H. M. S. Magpie at Bahrein. The weather was excessively cold when the Burma was at Bussorah.

We are in a position to announce that the State of Junagadh, on account of the low state of its finances, has resolved not to undertake the construction of a railway from Veravul to Junagadh. The expenses of a survey have already been incurred by that State, which would at least do well by having a light railway. In regard to another line, to run from Wadhwan into Kattywar, Colonel Anderson, we hear, had proposed to the Chiefs that they should subscribe a sum sufficient for the construction of a line between Wadhwan and Sirdar, about 20 miles to the east of Rajcote. The Karbharis once discussed this plan and proposed that the Baroda Railway Company should take it up, all profits accruing from working the line to go towards the extension of the line. But there is no likelihood of this plan succeeding, for Mr. Peile has, we believe, prepared a more complete plan to introduce Railways in Kattywar.

MR. G. K WINTER, F. R. A. S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arconum, in Madras, has recently filed a patent for improvements in the application of Telegraphy to Railway signal lines. The improvements, says the *Madras Mail*, consist chiefly in details which it would be difficult to describe without drawings. One of these however, is a simplification of the locking arrangement in block instruments by substituting a continuous electrical action, for a momentary one, coupled with mechanical locking gear. This is rendered possible by an application of the duplex principle to block instruments. Another improvement is that of adding to certain induced needle instruments, two side or controlling magnets. These magnets are moveable on axes passing through their centres, and they are kept parallel to each other by a connecting strap. Their object is: 1st, to increase the delicacy of the instrument; and, 2nd to render it possible to neutralize completely the effect of any earth currents that may arise.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S REPORT ON THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

To ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to Govt. of India, Home Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, the 15th December 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that on the receipt of your No. 1393, dated 11th ultimo, I proceeded immediately to Cawnpore and subsequently went on to Gwalior with a view to investigating the case of Jumna Dass, the man supposed to be the Nana, and his attendant Pemraj.

2. As the charge against both the accused rested entirely on the allegation that the former was in fact the Nana Doondoo Punt, it seemed clear that it was to the question of his identity with that person I ought first to apply myself, and I accordingly at once entered upon it with the very able assistance of Mr. H. Goad, the police officer specially deputed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in this matter.

3. The result of the enquiry we have made, shortly stated, is that the attempt to identify the prisoner Jumna Dass with the Nana has utterly failed, and that in consequence I have felt it to be my duty to advise Mr. Goad to apply for the discharge of both the prisoners. This he did on the 10th instant, and his application was at once acceded to by the Magistrate (Mr. Clarmont Daniell).

4. As matters have turned out there has been, contrary to what was at first apprehended, no little in the way of conflict in the evidence, that I deem it unnecessary to trouble you with any minute discussion of it, and shall accordingly confine myself to the following brief remarks.

5. Not one of the witnesses examined has positively declared the man Jumna Dass to be the Nana.

The nearest approach to an identification is to be found in the statements of the persons named below.

Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Baba Aptieh, Unna Bhut, and Dada Bhut.

6. The statement of Colonel Mowbray Thomson is of course above suspicion; but it must be remembered that celebrated as Colonel Thomson's name is in connection with the Cawnpore rebellion, he appears to have seen the Nana but twice; and I may add that his recollection of that person was so faint in the year 1862 that he then wrote to the Magistrate of Cawnpore saying that he did not think he could recognize the Nana if put before him. This being so, it is no matter for surprise that Colonel Thomson should decline as he does to express any positive opinion.

7. The circumstance that Colonel Thomson found on the prisoner a mark which he had before seeing him stated that he would expect to find on the Nana would undoubtedly be one of great importance if the other evidence in the case left room for any doubt, but in the face of the evidence to which I shall presently refer it cannot be looked upon as anything more than an accidental coincidence.

8. Baba Aptieh, though he positively identified the prisoner as the Nana before Colonel Osborne, has since considerably modified his statement. He now can say no more than that the prisoner *appeared to him* to be the Nana, and he explains his former positive assertion by saying that he saw the prisoner only from a distance and was ill at the time.

9. Unna Bhut has completely withdrawn the positive statement he made before Colonel Osborne. He now goes no farther than to say that the prisoner is like the Nana, particularly about the forehead.

10. As for Dada Bhut, he clearly desires to convey the impression that he believes the prisoner to be the Nana, but all attempts to get a direct statement from him on the point have failed. For reasons with which it is unnecessary to trouble you here, I regard the evidence of this witness with much suspicion.

11. Any account of the evidence bearing in favour of the identity would be incomplete if it omitted to notice the so-called identification by the Maharaja Scindiah which has been so much dwelt on especially in the newspapers; but the truth is His Highness has never professed to recognize the prisoner as the Nana. All he has said amounts only to this, that from the knowledge displayed by the prisoner of the circumstances of an interview which took place between the Nana and the Maharaja before the mutiny of 1857, and in particular from the prisoner's being aware that a sword of a peculiar description (termed a "Sousn putta") was presented to the Nana at that interview, he "*infers* that the prisoner *must be*" the Nana. But such facts though useful auxiliaries to other evidence leading the same way do not of themselves warrant the inference drawn. The circumstance of a sword of the description referred to having been presented must of necessity have been known to several persons besides the Nana, and any one designing to personate the Nana would have little difficulty in obtaining a knowledge of it.

12. I may add that since an interview he had with the prisoner in our presence on the first instant, at a time when the case was much more developed, the Maharaja has been much shaken and seems to admit that he was misled.

13. In concluding my remarks on this part of the case, I ought to mention that two witnesses named Roshun Khan and Mahomed Mookeem examined by Colonel Osborne, and who may be termed witnesses in favour of the identity, were unfortunately forgotten when we were at Gwalior, and we accordingly had not the advantage of hearing their statements from their own mouth; but, as neither of them professed actually to identify the prisoner as the Nana, it did not, seeing the absolutely conclusive nature of the other evidence, seem worth while to delay the application for discharge by sending for them to Cawnpore.

14. So much is the evidence that might be adduced in favour of the identity. Against it we have the evidence of the twenty-seven witnesses named below almost all of whom seem highly competent to speak on the point. Some of these witnesses say the prisoner is like the Nana, others say he is not, but all agree in declaring most positively that he is not the man.

J N Tressidler, Deputy Surgeon General.	Noor Mohummud.
John Power, Judge of Moradabad.	Deen Mohummud.
Mussamut Adila.	Rajgoonsain Behae.
Soddaeh Wrestler.	Ram Newaz
Nana Narain Rao.	Luchman Singh.
Mundey Gunga Poote.	Baldeo Singh, Ressaldar.
Keshu Rae Baid.	Gaspar Rao.
Chendie Mutree.	Ram Chand.
Sadeeo Shastree.	Dada Bhut.
Jogul Kishore.	Roggonath Rao.
Hormusjee Bazonjee Moodi.	Govind Pundit.
Jewan Singh.	Ruggoonath, son of Balkishen
Hillalloodeen.	Dada Mahajun.
	Baldeo Singh, son of Esaree Singh.

We considered the evidence of the first eighteen of these witnesses amply sufficient. The remaining nine were subsequently examined at the request of the Maharajah.

15. The conclusion at which I have arrived on the evidence of these witnesses is strongly confirmed by the circumstance that, while the Nana ought now to be over 50 years of age, the prisoner is, in the opinion of Dr. Norman Chevers and the other Medical Officers who have examined him, not more than about thirty-five, forty-five being the utmost limit which any of them think it within the range of possibility that he could have attained.

16. This conclusion is further confirmed by the following circumstances:—

1stly.—That the Nana is clearly shown to have worn an ear-ring of the description termed *bhik balee* which the medical officers are unanimously of opinion must have left a mark in the upper rim of his ear, while no trace of such a mark can on the most minute examination with lenses be detected on the prisoner.

2ndly.—That Kesho Rae Baid states that the Nana had sustained a considerable loss of tissue by sloughing from a virulent disease, while the prisoner shows no sign of having suffered in this way.

17. Finally, notwithstanding what has been said by some persons to the contrary, the prisoner's entire appearance, bearing and mode of speaking are unmistakeably those of a person of a very low rank of life. I myself was quite startled on first going into his cell at finding the sort of person I had before me, and I subsequently observed the same effect produced on General Daly when he first saw him. Mr. Goad, who is as competent to form an opinion on a matter of this sort as a Native would be, assured me that from the first moment he met the prisoner on his way up from Gwalior he felt satisfied that he could not be the man: I may add that Mr. Goad judged from his accent that he was a native of the county about Benares, and this he has since declared himself to be.

18. Under the circumstances, I have deemed it unnecessary, for the purposes of the question we are now considering, to institute any special enquiry as to the Marathi signature affixed to the letter which the prisoner sent to the Maharaja; but I may mention that Nana Narain Rao, when shown that signature, stated without one moment's hesitation that it was not the handwriting of the Nana; and indeed any person can see for himself that it is altogether of a different character from the signatures of the Nana on the Government Promissory Notes produced from the Loan Department. The prisoner, I may add, states that he can neither read nor write the Marathi character.

19 In conclusion, I have only to say that the prisoner (Jumna Dass) has entirely withdrawn the statement he originally made before Colonel Osborne, and has given us a detailed history of his life which he describes as having been from his eleventh year that of a wandering fakeer in the most ordinary description. I await the further instructions of the Governor-General in Council as to any further enquiries regarding him that it may be deemed advisable to make.—I have, &c.

D. FITZPATRICK,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Leg. Dept.

No. 1648.

FROM ARTHUR HOWELL, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India; To D. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM, 31st December 1874.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 15th ultimo, reporting the result of your investigation into the case of the man arrested at Gwalior as the Nana Doondhoo Punt, of Bithoor, and of Pemraj, his attendant.

2. The Government of India entirely concur in your conclusion that the man is not the Nana.

3. The report of your proceedings will be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information. And I am desired to convey to you the thanks of the Government of India for the care you have taken in conducting the investigation. I am further to acknowledge the services rendered by the officers attached to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, particularly Mr. C. Daniell, Magistrate of Cawnpore, and Mr. H. B. Goad, District Superintendent of Police, and also of Dr. Chevers who was specially deputed from Calcutta to aid you in your enquiries.

4. Instructions will be given as to the disposal of the prisoner as soon as the Government of India receive a reply to a communication which they have addressed to His Highness the Maharaja Scindia upon the subject.—I have, &c.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your numerous readers kindly inform me of the name and address of a member, if any in Bombay, of the "Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India?"

4th, January. FEROZE.

A SUGGESTION TO PROTECT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I, in common no doubt with other shareholders in the "London and Mediterranean Bank," am glad that its representative here has turned up.

Irrespective of this, however, I would suggest that some kind of guard, in the way of a railing, be placed across the many dangerous points at Matheran, over which it was I think generally feared Mr. Stead had found his way.

DAN.

THE LOST SON OF ISRAEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear that Mr. Stead, whose disappearance for a few hours shook Matheran to the core, and caused a minor sort of earthquake in Bombay, descended with his air-gun into one of the Matheran ravines in order to see whether he could discover and bring down any shareholders for the proposed Stock Exchange. It is said that he tried to explain the philanthropy of the scheme to the barbarous aborigines, but they derisively put the tips of their tails to their noses, and so he was glad to throw himself, in a state of disgust, into the arms of the 200 coolies who went forth to meet him. It is probable that these rumours are merely idle efforts of imagination; but whether that be the case or not, I for one am thankful that he has returned safe and sound to the bosom of a world which has already shown how anxiously it yearns for his return whenever he goes out to amuse himself with his pop-gun.—I am, &c.

TWEEDLEDEE.

Matheran, 3rd January.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PLAYBILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have found the following on the high road to Narel, and, as it seems to be a curiosity, I hope you'l publish it:—

LOST AND FOUND.
A SENSATION DRAMA IN THREE ACTS.
Characters.

Mr. S——,	a liquid-hater (with an air-gun)
Govindrao Gopaldass	King of the Thakurs.
Luxmeebayee	His Queen.
Jacko	A Frisky Monkey.
Special Correspondent T—— of I——us	with real umbrella.
Choruses of Contributories and Monkeys.	
Large army of supernumeraries on the stage.	

200 coolies in full dress, Telegraph Clerks, Man-eating Tigers. &c. &c. &c.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—The Bungalow at Matheran at Sunrise—The Shikaree in costume provided by Moses and Sons of London—this style 15s. 9d.—Farewell Song "John Peel," "To the Glen."

SCENE II.—The Glen in the mountains—Chorus of Satirical Monkeys—Distant growls of the man-eater—Panikeys, pant (b)ing for his blood—The 15-9 penny suit gives—Song, "On faithless Moses." *LOST!!!*

ACT II.

SCENE I.—Consternation in Matheran—Correspondents excited—The T-legram at work—Chorus of anxious friends—Song (Air Dute man's Wee Dog.) "Oh where and Oh where," &c.,—Coolies in motion—H rror of the monkeys invaded—their Indignation—Wot There!!!

SCENE changes to the bottom of the Glen—The Queen of the Thakurs in her throne with Song—"Oh, isn't he a very very handsome man."—Nourishment!—Fint of real milk—(no chalk).

SCENE 2—Triumphal entry into village—Delight of the inhabitants and jealousy of the King—allot of full dressed Thakuresses.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Queen and Mr S—— Duet "Oh will ye no come back again"—Renewed jealousy and rage of the King—Trio—The King thirsts for his blood—Fight for life—(Loss of air-gun).

SCENE II.—Joyful meeting with coolies—And Correspondents—And Telegraph Wires—Welcome back to Matheran—Fireworks—Champagne—The Liquid-hater converted—Grand Finale —Growls of disappointed man eaters—Grief of Contributories—Enormous sale of the Times!!!—Song "Auld Lang Syne" by the full strength of the Company and—Happy New Year.

Prices:—Boxes, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, 2; Gallery, 1.

Family Tickets at Reduced prices.—No money returned.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The play must be a very interesting one; but it looks uncommonly like the results of a too generous Christmas diet. Had it been the production of a cool, calculating, sober mind, I am sure some reference would have been made to that famous song commencing

"There was a little man who had a little gun,
And his bullets were made of lead, lead, lead," &c.

Bombay, January 4. SIMPLE SIMON.

"THE BISMARCK."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed was suggested by the attitude of the German semi-official press upon the question of Mr. Disraeli's remarks at the Mansion House, and many other foreign criticisms, taken along with the Battle of Dorking and other legends of the year 1880 A. D. and thereabouts.

Perhaps you may think it worth a place in your columns.

BON GAULTIER REDIVIVUS.

BISMARCK swore a fend
Against the British nation,
Strode from Kiel to Colchester
To work our subjugation,
For he did resolve
To stop our cheekey chatter;
With eighteen hundred thousand men
It seemed an easy matter.

But when he had got
Half way down Piccadilly,
Of all his men remained but ten,
And they looked somewhat silly,
Some had fall'n out to steal or scout,
And some to chase the women,
Some died of swigging ale and "Shtout"
Enough for them to swim in.

"Fery good," says Bismarck,
"I hoped another ending,
Burschem, we must fight
Or else they'll kill us standing.
Here's Feldzeugmeisterin Partingtoun
Who fery shtark and brave is,
With twelve brigades of chamber maids,
And forty-one of slaveys."

"Service to you, Sir!
Are you the Reichs Kanzler,
Did you come so far
To take a little hansel here?
Yow willain; 'tis eight hundred years
Hexactly, and eighteen, Sir,
Since sich inwadin' furrineers
On Britain's soil was seen, Sir."

"Fat is zat you zay
Dare you cocke your bonnet,
Now you must disphlay
The Deutsch cockmade upon it.
It's my Imperial master's will
Your kingdom should be undone,
And I have chosen my first cousin
To be Lord Mayor of London."

"I am wery glad
To learn wot you mention
Since I will prevent
Any sich intention"
Then great Mrs. Partington
Bent upon his slaughter
Stuck in his fob her famous mop
Well charged with soap and water.

"In this fery way
Died old Blitz and Risen,
For that solution to a Prooshian
Is ever deadly p'ison.
His son, the Graf von Würstenfest
(Baptised Fritz Wilhelm Otto)
Put sun and moon in close arrest
For laughing at his photo."

"That is, 'twas in his eye
(Good manners for to teach 'em)
But the 'Polizei' in vain did try
All methods for to reach 'em.
Sirs, I've done my tale,
I hope it's not a staggerer,
Here's Sir Isaac's health in England's ale,
And damn each Prussian swaggerer."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF MR SOUTER FOR BARODA.—Mr. Souter accompanied by his principal detective officers and a few sowars left by yesterday morning's train for Baroda.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL.—The Hon'ble A R Scoble Advocate General of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, left for Baroda yesterday morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, who, has been appointed Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, in place of the late Mr. T. B. Ferguson, took charge of the office on Saturday last.

THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.—Mr. William Smith appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court yesterday, and applied for five witness summonses in this case. His Worship granted the application.

AN APPLICATION AGAINST A CAPTAIN FOR "MURDER."—One of the crew of the Uncle Toby appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday forenoon and made an application for a warrant against the Captain of the vessel for murder. On examination by the Magistrate it appeared that the "murder" consisted in the Captain not having used his efforts to save a man who was drowning. His Worship received a written statement from the applicant, who said he would appear to-day.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the GOVERNOR, at the Esplanade, Bandstand, at 5-45 P.M., this evening:—

Quadrille	Soldaten	Faulwetter.
Overture	Die Gross perstin	Flotton.
Valse	Germany	Riler Billa.
Aria	Der Wildschutz	Lortzing.
Selection	Fausta	Donizetti.
Galop	Paulinen	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED BY A SPORTSMAN:—We hear that two officers were shooting at Lanowlee a few days ago; that one of them fired at a pig and that it rushed in the direction of a large tree; that the other officer seeing something dark crouching beside the tree, fired his gun at it. To the officer's great horror he found that the object was a native wrapped up in a cumblee, and that he had shot him dead. The accident has caused quite a sensation at Lanowlee, and the poor officer's state of mind may be more easily imagined than described. The officer referred to above has, we are happy to hear, in concert with the Magistrate of the District Mr. Norman, made full provision for the family of the deceased native, *Deccan Herald*.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. Henry Betts the representative in Bombay of Mr. Menist the optician, charged his servant with having on Friday last stolen his pocket book with a number of Bank notes in it. The servant was in Mr. Bett's room at Watson's Hotel when Mr. Betts went to his bath, and taking advantage of the latter's absence pocketed the book. Mr. Betts returning soon after looked for the book and suspecting from the manner of the servant that he was the culprit examined him and found the book on his person. The prisoner tried to make the Court believe that Mr. Betts forced the book into his hand and than gave him in custody for theft. His Worship convicted and sentenced the prisoner to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST TWO SOLDIERS.—The preliminary investigation into the charge of theft against two soldiers at Colaba was resumed yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court. The evidence of Dr. Ferrari and two witnesses was taken, in addition to that of Mr. Inspector Thomas who deposed to having found the pocket book, in which the money was alleged to have been kept, on the person of the 1st prisoner. In adjourning the further hearing of the case until Wednesday next, His Worship remarked that a *prima facie* case had been established against the first prisoner; whom he thought he would have to commit, on Wednesday next, to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions—with regard to the second prisoner, His Worship said that he would consider the evidence and give his decision on Wednesday.

A CASE OF HURT.—A seaman belonging to the Stuart Habnemann, appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday and charged four other seamen, belonging to the same vessel, with having assaulted him on board. The complainant had a very ugly mark on his right side, occasioned by a bite he had received from one of the defendants. His Worship asked the Captain whether he was present when the assault was committed. The latter replied that he was not, but that the officer, who was present in Court and sat next to him, was—His Worship asked the Captain whether he thought the assault was a severe one. The Captain replied that the complainant had received a very severe bite on his right side, and, besides, one of the men had a dirk in his hand, with the intention, no doubt, of committing an assault still more severe. Under these circumstances the captain considered the case in a more severe aspect. As the four defendants were in jail, having been sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment His Worship issued warrants for their production on Wednesday morning, when the case will be resumed at 11 o'clock A.M.

THE CREW OF THE SAGAMORE.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON, Superintendent of Marine writes to us, under yesterday's date. "In reply to your appeal in to-day's issue, will you allow me to contribute the enclosed Rs. 10 for Mr. Kobke"—The money has been forwarded to the City Missionary, who acknowledges it with thanks.

We also beg to acknowledge a contribution of Rs. 35 "for the men of the Sagamore" from Mr. J. A. Cassels.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Geelong, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr A C Anderson, Mr Farrar, Lieut-Col Purvis, Mr W G Gibb, Dr Roberts, Mr Macdonald Mr Billington, Lieut Morgan R. E. Mr and Mrs Macrath, and four children, Miss Pocock, and Mrs Smith, and two infants.

For Venice.—Mr J Morgan,

ASSAULTS ON BOARD SHIP.

YESTERDAY, before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, three cases of assault, committed on board the ship *Rhutinas*, came on for hearing. In the first case George Doughty, a ship's boy charged the boatswain of the same vessel with having assaulted him on several occasions, and with having struck him across the nose with a belaying pin. The Captain, he said stood looking on, but took no notice of the assault. His Worship observed that, from the complainant's own statement, he did not seem to have been ill-treated to a very great extent. He had it was true, been handled roughly, and this being his first voyage he naturally felt it a good deal. The Captain, however, would see that he was not ill-treated in future.

In the second case the complainant, also a ship's boy, charged the Captain of the same vessel (the *Rhutinas*) with having assaulted him. The complainant was falsely reported to the Captain by the 2nd mate, as having been found asleep at the wheel, whereupon the Captain struck him three or four times with a rope. His Worship thought the charge somewhat frivolous and so warned and discharged the defendant.

In the third case, another ship's boy charged the boatswain with having assaulted him on more than one occasion. The three complainants in these cases were the only Englishmen on board the vessel, the rest of the crew not knowing English, and the Captain himself appearing to speak and understand the language but little. His Worship asked the complainant how he and the boatswain understood each other, to which he replied "I do not understand him at all as he cannot speak or understand the language" (English). The complainant stated that when he was assaulted the Captain stood by laughing. His Worship told the complainant that he would soon complete his voyage and return to England and advised him to go on board and do his duty, and that the Captain would see that he was not ill-treated any more. The complainant replied that he had no intention of going on board again. His Worship reminded him that he had signed the articles and was bound to to the ship until the expiration of his time. The complainant said that he had signed the articles but that he had not by so doing covenanted to be treated like a dog. His Worship, after warning and discharging the defendant, told the Captain that he considered the three boys (the complainants) had placed themselves in a very unfortunate position, as neither he (the Captain) nor the others of the crew knew English. His Worship thought that the complainants had received rather rough treatment, and that it was the Captain's duty to see that they were not subjected to such ill usage again. He hoped the Captain would see to this. The parties then left the Court.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE regular weekly meeting of the Council was owing to the Christmas holidays, fixed for Saturday the 2nd instant. There were present the Hon. Rao Saheb, V N Mandlik, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Raychand Narayan Khote, Esq. and Shantaram Narayan, Esq. Mr J M Maclean was called to the chair. The notice sent out by the Secretary stated that there was no business for transaction. A letter had, however, been received by the Council that day from Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, soliciters, on the subject of a complaint made by Mr Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy, the owner of a house in Shaik Mamon Street, alleging that the Executive Engineer's Department had acted arbitrarily in a building removal case; and the Council resolved that, under the rules for the conduct of business, the matter should be now taken up.

The Secretary read Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass' letter, which is as follows:—

To H. W. Barrow, Esq. Secretary to the Town Council,

Bombay, 2nd January, 1875.

SIR,—We have the honor to request you, on behalf of our client, Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy to place before the members of Town Council at its meeting to be held this afternoon this letter with its accompaniments. Our client is the owner of a house situate in Shaik Memon Street, No. 424. In the month of November 1873, our client applied to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to open a sweeper's gully in, and to make thorough and necessary repairs to, his said house. This application was deliberately considered, and, after, several alterations and amendments, finally sanctioned in July 1874, (that is nine months after the date of the said application.) It is necessary to remark that between the above dates, the said premises were inspected by several officers of the Bombay Municipality. As soon as the said application was granted, our client commenced the work of his said house. In October last, when the work was half finished, one Heerjee Jeena, who owns a house on the north side of that of our client, filed a suit in the High Court and obtained an interim injunction restraining our client from proceeding with the work of his said house. The rule obtained in the said suit was heard by the Honorable Mr. Justice Green who, after a personal view of the premises itself, discharged the said injunction and allowed our client to proceed with the work. On the discharge of the said injunction, our client proceeded with his work and nearly completed it. About a fortnight ago, our client applied to and obtained from the Municipality permission to raise a scaffolding on the public road and complete the frontage of the said building. During the time that our client was proceeding with the work of his house, the said Heerjee Jeena smarting under the defeat sustained by him in the High Court, maliciously induced the Municipal Commissioner, by certain incorrect and *ex parte* statements, to withdraw, virtually, the permission granted to him in July last. The Municipal Commissioner, acting on this *ex parte* information, given to him through private grudge, sent to our client his first notice threatening to put in force against him the provision of section 167 of the Bombay Municipal Act. For brevity's sake, we crave leave to refer to the correspondence hereunder entered, which has passed between ourselves and the Municipal Commissioner. It is certainly very strange that the Municipal Commissioner, without replying to the representations made by us on behalf of our client, has actually, this morning, commenced to pull down our client's said house. It would be seen that the ground taken up by the Municipal Commissioner is, that our client has rebuilt the house though he had obtained permission only to repair it. On this point it is necessary to state that the house stands on its old foundations which are not touched at all. Mr. Gostling, a Surveyor and a Civil Engineer of high standing in his profession, has already certified that our client has done nothing which can be called rebuilding. Our client is prepared to prove that he has fully acted up to the permission granted to him by the Municipality. It is plain from the correspondence that, in this case, the Municipal officers have acted very arbitrarily in the matter, and have perpetrated an injustice on our client. Our client has instructed us to submit to the Town Council as the representatives of the rate-payers of Bombay, the facts of his case, and requests that they will, in the interests of justice, take, in the premises, such steps as the members of the Town Council may deem necessary.—We remain, &c.

SHAPOORJEE AND THAKURDASS.

The Council resolved that these papers be referred to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that he will favour the Council with his remarks thereon at his earliest convenience.

THE AHMEDABAD AND AJMERE LINE.

12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.,
London, 11th Dec. 1874.

J. Gordon, Esq. Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—I enclose for general information, and particularly for the information of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, copy of a memorial from Merchants and Bankers in London, connected with Bombay, to the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the extension of the line of Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, with copies of two other letters on the same subject, which I hope will prove of interest. I am, &c.

GEORGE FOGGO,
Late a Legislative Member of Council, and
Chairman Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

(Copy.)
12, Leadenhall Street, E. C.,
London, 17th Nov. 1874.

To the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose a memorial from Merchants and Bankers in London connected with Bombay, addressed to Her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the extension of the line of Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and on their behalf to request you will do me the favour to take an early opportunity of bringing the memorial to his Lordship's notice.—I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE FOGGO.
Late a Legislative Member of Council, and
Chairman Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.
(True Copy.)
G. F.

(Copy.)

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

My Lord,—We the undersigned Merchants and Bankers commercially connected with Bombay, urgently but respectfully beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the want of Railway communication between Ahmedabad and the North Western Provinces, by the shortest route.

2. We understand that the State Railway now being constructed, will be completed to Ajmere in about two years, and we are also informed, from the Report of the Government of India, a survey has been made of the line we advocate, from Ajmere to Ahmedabad.

3. Were this connecting line made, Bombay would be brought within railway communication direct with Delhi, by the shortest route possible.

4. Some of us for many years resident in Bombay, were members of the Chamber of Commerce there, and consequently our attention was directed to the commercial wants of Western India, improved communications, and other, and we may appeal to the very recently expressed opinion of the Bombay Government, that this particular line is very much needed in the interests of that Presidency.

5. It is the fact, we believe, that on the line we advocate, there are no large rivers to bridge, and no ghauts to be surmounted or tunnelled, while on the other hand, if the line from Ajmere is extended, not to Ahmedabad, but to Neemuch and Indore, the traffic will have to be conveyed over the steep inclines of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, besides having to contend with the disadvantage of the difference in distance of above 120 miles.

6. Without further trespassing on your Lordship's time and attention, allow us to express a hope that an early sanction may be given to the construction of the railway line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere.—We have the honour to be, My Lord, Your most obedient servants,

(Signed.)
Crawford Colvin and Co.
Forbes and Co., of Bombay.
Smith, Fleming and Co.
Finlay, Campbell and Co.
David Sassoon and Co.
Frith, Sands and Co.
Wallace Brothers.
Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co.
James Barberson and Co.
J. F. Aldridge and Co.
Dickinson Akroyd and Co.
A. A Campbell and Co.
P. Liebert.
The London Asiatic and American Co., Ld.,—John Parsons, Director.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,—Theodl. Dromel, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,—D. M. Arbuthnot, Secretary.
For the National Bank of India, Ld.,—R. D. Sawers, Chief Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank, Ld.—H. Kane McGowie, S. Manager.
(True copy.)
G. F.

(Copy.)
India Office, 2nd December 1874.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, and its accompanying memorial from Merchants and Bankers in London, connected with Bombay, in favour of the construction of a Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and to state that the same has been duly laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, who is in communication with the Government of India on that subject.

dressed this coagulum of nameless abominations as the 'great chieftain of the pudding race,' he simulates a fervent joy in its consumption, and disregards the certainty that his stomach will be disordered for the remainder of the week. Although he never saw or smelt a haggis in his life except on these occasions, and usually lives on something other than oatmeal and offal, he affects to be a connoisseur of the rancid filth, and would have his English guest believe that he is cunning in the mysteries of its composition.

And, again, your Scot would have you believe that of all the melodies in the world he is fondest of that demoniacal skirl which, without any all the stronger that it is unintentional, he calls bagpipe-music. Not a fourth part of the population of Scotland belongs to the Highlands, where alone the bagpipe has any claim to be considered an indigenous instrument of torture. To the other three-fourths there has come the sole familiarity with this generator of discord through listening to its shrieks and wails while played by some itinerant beggar-piper, who forlornly squeezes out an asthmatic pipe-broch in return for eleemosynary bawbees. The national musical instrument of the Scotch is well known to have been the fiddle. But at the St. Andrew's-day festival the diners ate their haggis with bagpipe sauce. Several times during the meal, there stalks along the alleys between the tables a gaudily dressed figure in a kilt, filling the air with indescribable noises from the bowels of the great Highland bagpipe. Take a railway whistle, a fog horn, the teeth-jarring screech of a steam sawmill, the bray of a young donkey, the squeaking of a styful of adult pigs, the unearthly scream of a peacock, the howl of an incarcerated dog, the jingle of a dilapidated spinet, and the trumpeting of a must elephant, blend carefully, flavour with the fitful gurgles and throbs of an overworked steam-engine, and the result is a faint approximation to bagpipe-music of the milder type. Nothing within the range of nature has the remotest resemblance to the turmoil of atrocious libels on sound which emanate from a bagpipe in full blast. Yet men—Lowlanders as well as Highlanders, who might claim to have some show of reason for disguising their repugnance to a din which no created organisation can genuinely enjoy—not only leave off eating, and sit listening with queerly-feigned enthusiasm to a noise which sours the hock like a thunderstorm, but actually applaud with handclapping the martyr-performer as he passes them. He for a livelihood is bound to the chariot-wheel of this discordant tyrant; but they are gratuitous and spontaneous worshippers at the sham shrine of a bastard nationality. Nor is it because they do not know good music when they hear it that Scotchmen simulate this enthusiasm for the bagpipe; on the contrary, they loudly applauded the musical grace which Mr. Winn's company sang so sweetly, and indeed there was not a little clamouring for an encore of that sacred melody.

De gustibus, it may be argued. If a man chooses, in the cause of sham nationality, to make himself ill by eating an unctuous mass of garlic, blood, onions, and entrails, and to give himself earache for a week by listening to the fiendish noise of the bagpipes, that, it may be said, is his own look-out. But no member of a nation has a right to make it ridiculous in the face of other nations, by imputing to it attributes which are quite foreign to it. Who shall say that a company does not make itself supremely ludicrous which, in reply to a clamour for 'Highland honours,' jumps on to the chairs, with right legs on tables, and roars itself hoarse in response to a reputedly sane man in a dress coat, who bawls a few words of gibberish, corrupted by half a dozen transmissions from the original Gaelic, and swells the dinner bill by smashing his wine-glass at the unintelligible climax of the pantomimical performance? But it must be said that the noble fondness of our London Scotsmen for that instalment of attire which is commonly known as the Highland dress goes a long way to redeem the *gentlemen* which have been referred to. That costume has many merits. It is picturesque; it offers undeniable facilities for ventilation; and it is still sufficiently modern—it was invented by an Edinburgh tailor in the end of last century—not to have lost the glamour of novelty. Since there is no standard of correctness, the exercise of fancy with regard to its details is freely stimulated; and while it is open to one gentleman to demonstrate his respect for the eternal fitness of things by wearing drawers of the same tartan as his kilt, there is nothing to prevent an amiable elderly gentleman, whose profession it is to introduce little strangers into this sublunary vale of tears, from sitting down to the consumption of his haggis bedizened with more weapons of offence than were ever carried by the most truculent stage bandit.

A belief obtains that the kilt was the ancient dress of the Highlanders of Scotland. If that were so, it is not easy to understand the motives which induce men of Lowland extraction, in whose veins there is not a drop of Highland blood, to bedeck themselves in a theatrical *recharge* of the costume worn by the wild semi-barbarous caterans who lived chiefly by the plunder of the more civilised Lowlands. As well might we expect to see the Spaniards of to-day arraying themselves in the turbans and shawls of the Moors of old, the citizens of New York dining at Delmonico's in the war paint and skins of the Red Indians who were wont to harass the infant settlement of the white men, or the College of Cardinals disporting in the semi-nudity of the ancient Goths. But the truth is that this masquerade costume, of kilts petticoats and tinsel ornaments was never the habitual dress of any race in all the habitable globe. The lower orders of the Highland clansmen, for the excellent reason that they had nothing else to wear, partially covered their nakedness with the long tartan clout, which they wound around their loins, and left an end open for covering their shoulders. This was called the *breachan feile*, a great belted plaid, and to this day the women of Bengal wear their cotton *saiga* much after the same fashion. But the *breachan feile* bears as much resemblance to the modern 'Highland dress' as exists between Dr. Erasmus Wilson and the 'Dougall cratur.' Highland gentlemen never wore the kilt, but put their legs inside the trews of civilisation. If it be indeed the costume of the Highlands, the Prince of Wales is more of a Highlandman than was Charles Edward Stuart; for the latter followed the example of Asher, and 'abode in his breeches.' Inverness is the capital of the Highlands, and the original members of the Northern Meeting Association, whose headquarters were in that city, were Highlanders to a man; but the uniform of the association, formed about 1788, was not the modern 'Highland dress,' but a grass-green coat with a buff edging, buff or fancy-coloured waistcoat, and buff or black-silk breeches. In none of our Highland regiments was the dress the kilt until after the commencement of the present century. In short, the Highland dress of the present day is perhaps the most purely fancy costume in the world. Most other fancy dresses can hark back to some era or other when they were not fancy, but were habitually worn; the Highland dress, as we see it now, was never the costume of any community under the sun.

But it is a mistake to disparage anything in this world which is really comic, and we trust that our Scotsmen will continue to masquerade on great occasions in this apology for clothing. It has yet another merit; it inures people to sustain the wildest surprises. Your baker is a worthy Ayrshire man, who has never been inside the Highland line in his life, and has never wielded any weapon more trenchant than the knife with which he cuts the 'make-weight' to a loaf which happens to be short. His chin is smooth, and his address the reverse of truculent. You have missed him from behind his counter for a fortnight, and are told by the shop-girl, with a mysterious smile, that he is 'keeping his room.' You go to the St. Andrew's dinner, and among the visions of kilted splendour presented so profusely by under-writers, bank managers, and barristers, you behold a spectacle of exceptional grandeur. From neck to knee he is tartan of a hue so vivid that your first impulse is to shout 'Fire!' His face is covered to the eyes with a coal-black bristling stubble, imparting a terrible fierceness of aspect. He is a walking magazine of lethal weapons. On his left side hangs a mighty claymore, nearly as long as himself, for he is short and podgy; at his right, depends a blood-thirsty-looking dirk. There are pistols in his belt, and by a sash across the shoulder hangs a gailymounted horn, with which presumably the clansmen are summoned to obey the martial behest of their lord. In each garter there is stuck a vicious *skean dhu*, that little weapon reputed so convenient in the crisis of what in Lancashire is called 'an up-and-down fight.' Gazing in admiring respect on this brave show, you discuss with yourself the question whether the chieftain before you is the original Rory 'More, 'ta Phairshon,' the chief of the clan Chattan, the worldfamous Pibrochodonuildhu, or the piper who played before Moses, without his pipes. You draw nearer, that you may master in detail the varied splendours of his aspect, and it dawns upon you that the chieftain is none other than your baker, and that he must have been 'keeping his room that he might indulge in the unprofessional growth of a fortnight's beard, to add to the fierceness of the *tout ensemble*. When you pass his shop next day, he is still invisible, a circumstance which may be attributed to the haggis; but on the following morning he is in harness again, clothed and in his right mind, and clean-shaved until the next St. Andrew's anniversary approaches.

changed in transmission, or that the Royal author was occasionally "coached" when recalling and revising his reminiscences. We cannot suppose that he was familiar with those adventures of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza that he alludes to so glibly; or that the very vision of the isles of Greece recalled not only the English occupation of Corfu, but the wanderings of Ulysses, with the "Telemachus" of Fenelon; that he had cherished so earnest an enthusiasm for certain places of the West as to feel a generous glow when bending over the carpenter's tools of Peter the Great, or the boots and writing materials of the Great Frederic. In short, we recognize in the Diary the existence of a certain quantity of romantic embroidery, laid on to the fabric at one time or another. But the embroidery is so clearly distinguishable from the substantial web of the workmanship that it scarcely detracts from that realism of general effect which is unmistakable. It is not only that the Shah interpolates standing phrases, the very counterparts of the unfailing refrains in the delightful stories of the Arabian Nights; that he is free with native expressions of admiration and indulges in devout ejaculations to Allah the All-Merciful, in an off-hand way that would puzzle the most consummate artist to imitate; but all his experiences bear the mark of an Oriental Sovereign. He has been accustomed to be amused and to gratify amusement precedence of duty; unless, indeed, the duty should be extraordinarily urgent. But, at the same time, he carries with him the consciousness of a mission while travelling in foreign lands, and he feels that his journey will have failed of its chief purpose if he does not make it serve his patriotic ambition. He interests himself most conscientiously in the works of peace and war, especially the latter. He looks on with melancholy envy at those masses of well-drilled troops and stretches of well-watered and highly cultivated land which recall to him in a chastened melancholy his own irregularly armed warriors and sunburnt country. But he finds the real delights of the journey in the wild beast gardens and in the waxworks, the falling showers of fireworks, and the miraculous feats in the circus. Perhaps the translator, Mr Redhouse, is right in crediting him with an honest appreciation of scenery, for although he makes no remark on the Jura and goes into no ecstacies over the Alps, he does call the Rhine a paradise. But he breaks away in a description of the beauties of the populous banks of that popular river to remark on an especially fascinating monkey that won his affection in the gardens of Biebrich. Constantly the curious traveller was at logger-heads with the illustrious and somewhat vain dignitary, who is too delighted that all men should honour him. How often when standing spellbound among the glittering jewels of some treasure chamber, or before the dens of the animals in a zoological garden, does he not ejaculate with heartfelt disappointment, "It was well worth seeing, but, alas! there was no time." Then, although he really revelled in the sympathetic excitement of tossing seas of shouting and struggling human beings filling the crowded streets, yet their interest in him became embarrassing and offensive when he was out sight-seeing. When we remember too, that all this time he was burning the candle at both ends, that the Majesty of the Lion and Sun was being ceremoniously *fêted* in high society in the evenings while all the day the intelligent Persian was running about the shows and the streets as indefatigably as any of our country friends who are come up to us now for the Cattle Show, we shall be greatly disposed to change our preconceived ideas about Oriental antipathy to exertion. And before making our start from Asia with the illustrious traveller, we may remark that if we needed further proofs of the intrinsic genuineness of his Journal than those we detect in its style and matter, we should find them in a rapidly accelerated process of education under the extraordinary high pressure to which he was exposed. His mind expands gradually; it comes to approach unfamiliar subjects with an obviously greater faculty of comprehension, until at last it begins to assimilate astounding facts, which it bolted at first with hardly an attempt at digesting them.

It was in May, 1873, that "we fairly started on the tour in Europe, which we propose to write in auspicious and sanctification under the will of God Most High, the All-Powerful, the Matchless, the Forgiving, the Beneficent, provided that health be accorded us." The Shah had made more than one previous progress in his own dominions, of which he has published the accounts to his Persian world, and he knows a great deal more of his kingdom than the poets of the West and their credulous readers. In place of gorgeous gardens of roses, breathing the perfumes of perpetual summer, on his journey towards his frontier he shivered "in a coat and cloak lined with fur, feeling as if he were no clothing at all." There were dense fogs, occasional showers, and frost so intense that the water froze as in winter; and he rode over barren hills and plains that only blossomed in the places where the works of irrigation had been brought painfully into play. Yet the precious water was suffered everywhere to run to waste or to carry all before it in the floods of the rainy season; and the Shah congratulates himself that a broad though shallow stream they had to cross, had been bridged recently by a judicious expenditure of 500 tomans. So that for the last he experienced of the pleasures of travel in his hereditary dominions was in the nature of preparation for the wonders of science and enterprise which awaited him in the infidel West. At the very outset he had a foretaste of the perils which lay before him. Scarcely had he launched upon the inland waters of his own Asia, than the winds got up and the treacherous waters rose, and nearly the whole of the crew and passengers were overpowered by sea-sickness. With the Admiral, our chief pilot, and one or two others, and some of the seamen, "we (the Shah) were not cast down, but proved our self possession." "In fine we should have been caught in a peril of great magnitude, but the Divine mercy encompassed our situation," calmed the angry seas, and carried us safe to the anchorage in the mouth of the Volga. The change from the pitching steamer to the train was grateful, but it did not excite so much astonishment as we should have anticipated. It is true the pace was by no means excessive, and in railways, as in other things, the Shah was not new. He broke ground gradually with growing subjects of surprise until at last they could commit themselves, with a show of nil admirari, even to English expresses flying at 60 miles an hour. But the broad green valley of the Volga struck the adventurous as quite an ordinary beautiful, after their own arid landscapes of Iran and Gulestan. As with their first experience of railways, so it was with their first introduction to the stage entertainments of the West. The theatre at Moscow impressed them more than those at St. Petersburg, and they were more gratified with the performances. Yet the first vision of a ballet by no means awakens them to enthusiasm, nor does the Shah draw any graceful comparisons between the short skirted damsels on the European stage and the bewitching hours of the Moslem Paradise, although generally he expresses most catholic admiration for the women of all the classes, climes, and countries in Europe. His most overpowering impression seems to have been that of heat, as it was frequently on similiar occasions elsewhere; and we may conceive that the Eastern Prince caught up for the first time into profane crowds, and snatched away from artificial appliances for creating coolness, would show himself especially sensitive on that point.

(To be continued.)

INDIA AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(From the *Perth [W. A.] Inquirer*)

It should be the aim of every worthy colonist to contribute towards the prosperity and advancement of his adopted country, and, for our part, we have ever considered the progress of Western Australia to be the foremost object of our care. We can honestly assert that, upon all occasions, we have directed the conduct of this Journal to that end, and for that purpose we have endeavoured to the best of our ability to march with our fellow-colonists, and, at times, to direct their course towards a goal which represents our common interests; to labour in a national work where all can join, and where the humblest efforts may prove serviceable, in promoting the general weal of the community; and the knowledge we possess that our efforts in this direction have not been in vain, is to us a source of deep gratification, and our best reward.

For years past we have, with the object above alluded to, directed the attention of the colonists to the extensive and lucrative field India offers for the reception of our surplus products, and we this week publish a letter confirmatory of our views, received by the last mail from a gentleman holding a high official position in that country—Mr. Gilbert Elliot, of the Bombay Civil Service, to which we would draw the attention of our readers. In a former article we alluded to some of the causes which operated against the development of the trade between this colony and India with regard to horses—the fact that horse-breeding for exportation had not paid. Hence, and very naturally, the apathy of our colonists in availing themselves of the specialities which the country affords for raising a good description of horses suitable for the Indian markets. With the view of encouraging horse-breeding here on a large scale, we have suggested that the Government of India, if they want a steady, adequate, and cheap supply of useful animals, should make a move and offer liberal terms to our horse-breeders. Let them but invite shipments of horses, and guarantee the Government rate of £250 or £260 for all sound and healthy horses landed and coming within the required specifications, and we will soon respond to the invitation. The exhibits of entire horses and of mares suitable for breeding, for exportation, shown at the Gilsford Show on Wednesday last, prove that so far from there being anything in our climate adverse to the breeding of horses of the very highest stamp required for the Indian service, the climate and nature of the colony is admirably adapted for the purpose. We trust that Mr. Elliot, in whom Western Australia would appear to have a staunch and disinterested friend, will endeavour to impress upon the Government which he serves that all that is necessary to ensure a suitable and adequate supply of horses from this colony for the Indian Army is the removal of that feeling of distrust entertained by our breeders and dealers in the Indian Government and its officers, who have hitherto been in the habit of picking out the cream of a cargo, arbitrarily rejecting all the others.

But horses alone are not all that India requires from us. There is our Jarrah. A short time ago, writing on this very matter, we said, "Somebody is in fault for having sent to her ports (India) unseasoned and otherwise bad timber for her railways and jetties. Some of that timber was rotten, too; it shrunk and warped and was condemned and West Australian Jarrah—*if Jarrah it was*—was thereupon tabooed by the Indian Engineers." In Mr. Elliot's letter we have the secret of its condemnation. "The value of this noble wood," writes our correspondent,—"I have carefully ascertained of merchants, shipbuilders, and Government officers of Bombay,—is utterly unknown. It is always confused with red-gum, which has come here from the Eastern Colonies, often in wonderfully bad condition. I myself saw a whole shipload of Red gum sleepers condemned which arrived in Bombay in 1870 for the Bombay and Baroda railway. The shipment from Melbourne had been shamefully scamped; the wood was cut with the sap in it, and the sleepers lying in the sun at the Railway Company's stores in Bombay literally gaped with cracks, and some of them were curiously twisted. Some time afterwards, when I was speaking of Jarrah to the Parsee shipbuilders of the Government dockyard, I had three Jarrah sleepers cast in my teeth. Nothing whatever is known here of your inimitable wood."

Then, by all means, let something be known. Let our local contractors, through the medium of the Government, forward some really good samples of Jarrah for further trial, and once we get over the prejudice existing against it, a wide and lucrative field for the absorption of our illimitable forests, as Mr. Elliot points out, open to us. "Your market here," he writes, "is enormous. If any public-spirited person will consign to me a small parcel of Jarrah, to care of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, I will promise to place it prominently before the Government and merchants of Bombay. A few small logs and scantlings might be sent via mail steamer from the Sound, with prices attached." Tasmania, it appears, has forwarded a consignment of shingles for the Bombay Government, for roofing, and if they are found to be durable, their lightness and cheapness will, it is confidently anticipated, lead to large importations. Let Western Australia go and do likewise. With our favourable geographical position as regards the Indian markets, it would be our own fault if any of our Eastern neighbours could afford to compete with us.

The other portion of Mr. Elliot's interesting letter should arouse our agricultural friends to renewed activity, and lead to the development of a profitable trade between this colony and India with respect to the productions he enumerates. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of doing all that may be possible to encourage such a trade, and it is more or less within the power of almost every colonist to do something in that direction. We have never doubted that the day would come when this colony must look to India, with its enormous population, as affording the most profitable and direct market for the reception of our surplus produce. Our correspondent's letter confirms that belief.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON JOHN STUART MILL.

The senior Greek class at the Edinburgh University was opened on Tuesday afternoon by Professor Blackie, who delivered as an introductory address a lecture on "Conventionalism and Possimism in Ethics," with special reference to the posthumous work of John Stuart Mill. John Stuart Mill, he proceeded to say, was the Mephistopheles of moral philosophy—(laughter)—his delight was to fix his mind on the bad, and to disregard the good—to exaggerate and point out the bad as if it were the whole of that divinely beautiful world which we saw around us—(applause)—only he (Mill) was a great deal more offensive than Goethe, because he had written in sober prose, and had also made use of much worse words. Then, again, Goethe was a poet who had not worked out one's ides only—was a poet who had looked around him; and it was far better that they should read Shakespeare and the songs of Robert Burns, supposing these poets had not the faculty of metaphysical speculators, then they should read such books as Mill's. They would be cheated out of one part of their nature and perhaps the best part of it, if they allowed themselves to be juggled by these presumptuous fools called metaphysicians. (Laughter.) Let them look for a minute at the real state of matters. Where, he would ask, teeth made in order that people might have toothaches? (Laughter.) Were all men drunk, or were the majority of them always drunk?

Why, even in drunken Scotland, celebrated for its whisky, he could walk along the streets without seeing one drunken man—(hear, hear)—and yet they were told there was nothing but drinking and drunkenness. This was just a specimen of the way in which people always painted dark pictures. Then, again, he would inquire—did all mothers die in childbed—notwithstanding that John Stuart Mill held that men came into the world by a very circuitous process—or were not with the majority of children strangled in their birth? Was everybody blown to pieces who travelled between Edinburgh and London? He had been travelling all his life, and had never been blown to pieces—(laughter)—and yet the *Scotsman* was always full of accounts of such feats. Why, for that part of it, if they believed only the newspapers, they would think they were living in hell or bedlam, and this because the newspapers were full of bad news, and scarcely ever a piece of good news turned up. But was this a true picture of the universe? No; neither newspapers nor novels, neither tragedies nor John Stuart Mills, gave them the right and fair picture of the universe. (Applause.) Was there, forsooth, nothing right in the world till John Stuart Mill had come to put it right? They might as well say that the whole hill was bad, if it was not this done in order that blooming growth might again clothe the hill-sides?—and even though butchers did lay hold of lambs and sheep and convert them into mutton chops, was there not a life of pleasure and enjoyment for the lambs and sheep to compensate for the pain to be endured? (Applause and laughter.) Was Romeo and Juliet similar to the general history of lovers? (Laughter.) For his part he had never known a man to commit suicide because of love, and he looked upon billing and cooing as a very pleasurable occupation. (Laughter and applause.) Was there never any sunshine in the world because it always rained in Glasgow except when it snowed? (Laughter.) Mr. Mill argued that because an evil—say death—or pain—from which in many cases proceeded evil and accompanied dying—was an infinite evil to the individual, that therefore it indicated infinite evil in the world. Now, he (the Professor) would like to know what right men had to live at all—what right they had to look for what they thought a life of love and joy for ever and for ever. It appeared to him most extraordinary that men should imagine they had any such right. Then, again, the world did not exist for the sake of any individual. It existed for the sake of providing for the happiness of the greatest number. He thought persons ought to have known this, although sometimes circumstances caused them inconvenience. In a world full of miraculous virtue, of which virtue perhaps the most miraculous element was eternal repentance—(laughter)—death was not an evil—it was the whole—it was a loss to the ephemeral part. Without death the world could not go on—if the old were always to exist there would be no room for the young. Mr Mill forgot that certain evils, or things called evils, that might appear evil to us, or brought a certain amount of discomfort to individuals, were demonstrably necessary to social excellence—as shade along with light and colour was essential to the pictorial art. If all things had been made perfect, there would have been nothing for individuals to labour for, there would had not existed, and in that case there would have been no necessity for teachers—(laughter)—there would, in fact, have been nothing for anybody to do. (Laughter). There would have been none of the pleasure enjoyed in surmounting known difficulties, have been no difficulties and dangers to overcome, therefore there would have been no heroism or strength of character formed; there would have been no rocks and reefs to encounter, therefore there would have been no capacity to steer or seamanship; there would have been no moral cowardice in the world, therefore there would have been none of that virtue known as moral courage; there would have been no broken legs, therefore there would have been no surgeons—(laughter)—there would have been no weak eyes, therefore there would have been no triumph of spectacles—(laughter)—there would have been no weeds, therefore no need for gardeners. They ought, therefore, to rejoice that the world was a constant turning of chaos into order through self-energising Wisdom, and that men were privileged to work long years. Then Mr Mill appeared to have forgot to ask the question whether it were possible even for an Omnipotent Being, in a world the making of which necessarily implied individual limitations (for all creation of species was a limitation of the genus)—or, if it were possible, advisable, to prevent the occurrence of many evils which to the individual implied an infinite loss. Let them suppose a granite wall to be standing, and a creature composed of softer matter after having consumed some of that elevating liquor called wine or whisky, to be coming along, and to knock his head against the wall and to crack his skull—(Laughter.) Well, that would be a great evil to the poor fellow—(laughter)—but was it right to say it was a bungle that such a thing should happen? He (Professor Blackie) held it to be impossible that the Supreme Being should make men of harder material than the granite rock, otherwise they would not be susceptible of those fine feelings and sensations which they continually experienced. And as to any question that might be asked—Why is there such a thing as wine in the world to make men drunk?—the world answer. It is not to make men drunk. (Applause.) The learned lecturer next, after further following up this argument, went on to contend that temperance was a virtue which would be altogether done away with in the event of abstinence being enforced upon every one, and to maintain that considerable blame in regard to the spread of atheistic opinions attached to those orthodox theologians who held extreme views as to the omnipotence of God. With all due reverence, he would ask how any one knew that God was omnipotent. He was no doubt omnipotent in the sense that He could blow any one's existence out like the flame of a candle, but could He do everything anybody might fancy? Was it possible, for instance, that God could create a world in which two and two would not make four, but five—and should Mr. Mill thought the present way in which men came into the world rather a clumsy one, he (the Professor) did not know that creatures could be made to jump out of granite rocks. (Laughter.) Again, Mr. Mill, in the petty carping spirit with which he set himself to find faults in the social framework of the great Architect of the Universe, forgot to inform them in what way he would have finished the universe, so as to make the existence of evil impossible. In his (the speaker's) opinion, if he had sketched any such world, made after the image of J S. Mill and his father James Mill, he would have produced a very small, meagre, lame, and stupid machine. Mr. Mill spoke about the cruelty of Nature, which to him meant God, in allowing animals of one kind to find amusement in hunting and tormenting others. But let them suppose all that had been imagined, and that men had been made to feed on grass instead of mutton, and what would have been the consequences—where would the sheep have been, for example. Why, these animals would not have been allowed to exist at all—men would have required the whole of the hills to themselves. (Laughter.) Then take the case of dogs and cats—(laughter)—and he would ask them what dogs, which were not reasoning animals, would do if their whole existence consisted in eating, sleeping, or mere quiet. Hunting was a splendid excitement—it brought out the vitality of the animal hunting, and the ingenuity of the animal hunted, and it was much better that dogs should be hunting than lying asleep on a sofa beside a stupid mistress reading Tennyson's poems. (Great laughter.)—*Scotsman*, Nov. 14.

The high value of certain book rarities is shown by the following anecdote told by the *Athenæum*. Signor Dura, a bookseller at Naples, put forth a catalogue in which was the following highly tempting entry, under the head Vespucci:—"Lettera di Amerigo Vespucci delle isole nuouamente trouate in quattro suoi viaggi," sixteen leaves, with woodcuts, supposed to have been printed in the year 1516. The price of this little work was put at 2,000 lire equal to 80*l.* sterling—not too dear, say the booksellers, considering that the only other copy known is in the Granville Library, British Museum. Copies of this catalogue reached Paris on Sunday the 29th ult. and on the same day Signor Dura received as many as four telegrams from different persons at Paris signifying their desire to purchase the work. On the next day, Monday, the catalogues reached London and then three different persons telegraphed their desire to purchase; but, alas, too late. A Paris bookseller was the first in the field and had secured the prize.

DIARY OF THE SHAH.*

His Majesty the Shah of Persia has condescended to write a book which is infinitely more entertaining than most volumes of travels. We need hardly say that there is an extraordinary freshness about it. It is seldom we have the opportunity of reading the frank and simple observations of an Oriental on conditions of society and civilization that are absolutely novel to him, and as a rule those who stand highest in place in the East may be assumed to be least capable of appreciating our advantages. They have been born in the purple and brought up in the harem. They have had little inducement to developе their natural gifts, for aristocracy there claims privileges without their responsibilities. The judgment of Shahs and Sultans has generally been dulled by the atmosphere of the incense that is always being burnt around them. Faleonet Bailly exerted itself to persuade them that they are the lights and suns of a world which can have nothing possible to teach them. But, whatever may have been the disadvantages of the training of the present Shah, he would seem to have surmounted them in a marvellous manner. No doubt we find much in the volume to smile at, nor can we possibly avoid criticizing it from a somewhat ludicrous point of view. That is but natural. But the very charm of the narrative is the entirely unsophisticated aspect from which it regards and remarks upon the things that habit has familiarized us with. No doubt we come upon much suggesting to us the course of thought we should except in an intelligent child who shows an interest in all sorts of things, although most ready to be attracted by trifles and amusing toys. But, on the whole, it is impossible not to apply to the Shah the hackneyed phrase of the critics, and pronounce him an exceedingly shrewd observer.

Here and there, no doubt, the Diary is touched up. We can imagine the Royal author turning to some competent adviser sitting at his elbow, to inquire the proper Western phrases in which he should embody some floating idea. Thus, we do not imagine that Persian synonyms for expressions like the "resignation" of a Minister, the "negatives" of a photographer, the "plant" of an industrial establishment, suggested themselves instinctively to a Persian tourist. Nor is it easy to resist the idea that certain passages were

*"The Diary of His Majesty the Shah of Persia during his Tour through Europe in A. D. 1873." By J. W. Redhouse, member of the Royal Society, &c. A verbatim translation. John Murray. Albemarle-street. 1874.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HAKKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S own DRAFTS, without CHARGE for COMMISSION; and CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.	
12 Do.	5 "	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, put no Interest will be allowed on balance under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will sent the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—C. F. B. L. 12 Gauge D. B. Smooth-bore SHOT GUN, complete, with Apparatus, 100 Cartridge Cases, 1*lb.* Felt Wads, 500 Card Wads, and 500 C. F. Caps. Rs. 230. Apply to

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
6, Church Lane, Bombay. Agents.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.
LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances, or references to first-rate London Houses.

LAMPS LAMPS
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.
Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patents of the celebrated
"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!
Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Five EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR EUROPE.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
CU